

FIFTIETH YEAR.

EXPEDITION STARTS
FOR SOUTH AMERICASturdy Band of Science Seeking Utahans
Begin Their Memorable March to the
Wilds of Strange Lands.Journey Commenced Amid the Cheers of Brigham Young Academy
Students and Citizens of Provo, Who Banqueted the Party at
Noon Today—Farewell Reception in Academy Hall—Speeches
Made by Prominent Citizens—Response by President Cluff,
Chief of the Expedition, Who Will Act as Correspondent of
the "News" During its Researches in the Southlands.

SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS"

Provo, April 17.—Amid resounding cheers from students and citizens of Provo and other parts of the State, the Brigham Young Academy South American expedition started on its memorable march at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

A large crowd had gathered to witness the beginning of what is believed will prove to be one of the most important exploring expeditions of later times. Those who saw it could not but feel a thrill of pride when the sturdy young Utahans gathered about preparatory to taking their departure. There were many a warm handshake and embrace and many a God send benediction pronounced upon them, while tears swelled in the eyes and trickled down the cheeks of fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers and sweethearts. All seemed to realize that the undertaking was a momentous one, and that a long time must necessarily elapse before they could meet again. How long is not known, but it is thought that the expedition will cover a period of from a year and a half to two years.

AT THE ACADEMY.

All of the men have been carefully chosen with reference to their moral and physical lives and all now seem to be in the very best of health and strength as well as spirits. When they started the academy hall this afternoon in their brown canvas uniforms they presented a very natty appearance and very good of appearance that almost shook the historic building, this institution in whose name and under whose auspices the researches will be made.

The exercises at the academy were very impressive in their character. They were presided over by Prof. Brigham, who made a few brief opening remarks referring eloquently to the purpose of the great undertaking. The academy choir sang several beautiful selections under the direction of Prof. Lund. The opening prayer was offered by Bishop Johnson, of one of the Mexican colonies, after which President Cluff spoke feelingly to all present. He said that the expedition was one of the most important ever sent out by the Church, and he exhorted the members thereof to lead the lives of Latter-day Saints in order that they might receive the blessings that they were entitled to.

Elder David John of the Stake presidency said that the spirit of youth came over him again in looking at the young men who were about to undertake this journey and it made him feel as though he would like to take it with them, that he, too, might be able to follow in the footsteps of the great men of God who have gone on before him. America as told by the Book of Mormon.

Elder Stephen L. Chipman endorsed what had been said by the other speakers and added he was certain that the expedition would perform a splendid mission for mankind. Miss Ida Peterson then quietly sang a solo and Col. John Q. Cannon gave some practical advice to the members of the expedition, telling them that they should obey their

leaders in all things. If they did this he was certain they would succeed in the purposes for which they were about to set out. Furthermore he said that he would like to see them triumphantly return to Utah.

President Woolley of the Kanab Stake also offered a few words of encouragement but said that he would meet the boys later, when they were about to cross the line into Arizona. President Woolley was followed by Hon. George M. Cannon, who felt certain that the blessings of the word would attend the expedition.

Apostle Reed Smoot was the last speaker. He admonished the members of the expedition to lead pure lives and to work in fear and trembling and to pray unto Him for aid. If they did this he was certain that the blessings of God would accompany them. The benediction was pronounced by W. H. Dusenberry.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

A beautiful American flag, the handiwork of the Brigham Young Academy training school, was presented to the expedition and accepted by President Cluff, who said he deeply sensed the responsibility that rested upon him and appreciated the gift and the patriotic sentiments that were back of it. The flag, he said, would be triumphantly borne wherever the party went, and that it would be successful in all its efforts. He asked for the faith and prayers of the Latter-day Saints.

THE BANQUET.

A banquet then followed, during which the members of the party partook of as sumptuous a meal as trained minds and hands could provide. The banquet was presided over by a similar reception and banquet by the good citizens of Spanish Fork.

PARTY'S PERSONNEL.

The entire personnel of the party is as follows: President B. Cluff, Provo; Professor W. M. Woolley, Provo; Gordon S. Beckstead, South Jordan; Prof. J. B. Fairbanks, Ogden; W. S. Tolton, Warrenton, Oregon; H. E. Oles, Jr., George Q. Cannon (son of Col. John Q. Cannon), Salt Lake; Eugene Roberts, Provo; Masher Pack, Kamas; W. M. Hughes, Spanish Fork; A. C. Klenke, Nephi; Lafayette Rees, Vates; Christian Olsen, Ephraim; Heber Magidson, Parley Nelson, Monroe; Royal Woolley, Knab; William R. Adams, Joseph; Chester Parowan; B. F. Higgs, Jr.; Chester Van Buren, Orangeville; Soren Hansen, Castle Dale.

ITINERARY.

The party's itinerary up to the time it crosses the Utah line is given below, beginning with the reception at Spanish Fork tonight:

April 18—Dinner at Santaquin; night at Nephi.

April 19—Dinner at Wales; night at Ephraim.

April 20—Dinner at Mayfield; night at Gunnison.

April 21—Dinner at Salina; night at Richfield.

April 22 (Sunday)—At Richfield.

April 23—Kanab.

April 24, 25 and 26—Parowan.

April 27—Panguitch.

April 28—Albany.

April 29—Mesa.

May 1—Kanab.

FROM ONE WHO HAS MADE THE TRIP

That the expedition is attracting wide-spread attention throughout the country is evident. The number of important and influential newspaper notices that it is receiving is very great. Thinking people will watch its progress with marked interest. The letters from Professor Cluff to the "News" will be particularly sought for and read. The fact that he is to write for the "News" has been widely circulated as reference to the following letter received by the "News" today from Fannie Brigham Ward, its special correspondent.

When Cuban and Spanish letters have appeared regularly in this paper for a long time past. The letter, too, is full of many useful hints and practical suggestions, coming as it does from one of the foremost woman writers and travelers of the day. Mr. Ward writes from No. 1111 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

"I am much interested in the exploring party from the Brigham Young Academy, which is about starting on its long journey through Mexico and South America, and as I do not know how otherwise to put myself into communication with the party, I ask you to do so for me, by forwarding this letter to one of the gentlemen in charge. I am especially interested in the undertaking because I made the same journey myself and have spent about seven years of my life exploring every part of Mexico, South America, the West Indies and Mexico first in '85, before the railroads were completed, and remained two years and have since made another trip to Mexico, occupying about six months, years and a half, and we did the thing thoroughly, from Panama to Cape Horn. We crossed the Andes in several places, went about 2,000 miles

west mummy-hunting in Peru, passed through Smyth's channel and the Straits of Magellan, spent some time in Punta Arenas (the southernmost

after finishing Mexico, to sail from Vera Cruz, or from Mazatlan for the western coast, to Panama; and then after 'doing' Colombia, take an English steamer for Guayaquil. They might take their horses along on shipboard, but as a rule, it would be much cheaper to depend upon the mules of the countries visited, buying them for long overland trips and hiring them for shorter ones. Our longest

MULE-BACK JOURNEY

was from La Paz, Bolivia, over three successive ranges to the Andes, down to the headwaters of the Amazon, fifteen days each way. The highest point we passed was something over 17,000 feet. Horses cannot make those journeys; they are not sure-footed enough for some of the awful Andean trails, and they cannot endure such rapid changes of climate, from the eternal snows of the higher altitudes to the tropic lowlands. However, they can journey pretty much all over Mexico with their horses. How I wish I were a student of the University, that I might go along! I feel more familiar with Aztec land than with my own country, for it seems to me that I turned every stone and blade of grass and cactus bush in course of my enthusiastic explorations. I went first in '82, before the railroads were built in Mexico, and the country was much more interesting then than now. And then I was young and wild with the excitement of "first-experiences," which, said to say, can never be duplicated in later years. I even made an

AMBULANCE JOURNEY

away down the peninsula of Baja, California, finding little but rattlesnakes, an incredible number of them, and miles of orchilla moss, once valuable for dye-stuff, you know, until an Irishman over-stocked the market with it, but not until he had made himself a millionaire with his fleet of schooners carrying it to England.

If there is anything in the world I can do for the party, with letters of introduction, or any other way, I beg them to command me. I shall look with deep interest for Mr. Cluff's letters in the Desert News. By the way, I hope you are liking my Spanish letters? They will be better presently, when they get along to Madrid. My good friend, Frank G. Carpenter, who is also your correspondent, often compares notes with me; and we are agreed in the opinion that the "News" is one of the very best papers in the country to write for, because one's letters are always presented in most advantageous way, well printed, sub-headed, proof read, and all that. If you could realize how they are murdered and mangled in some papers, you would understand the grateful appreciation of better treatment.

One thing the party should not forget to take with their outfit is several yards of mosquito netting. It is much more important than they can realize at home, and to be without it is a serious mistake.

Wishing the Brigham Young party the fullest success, and with best wishes for the Desert News,

FANNIE BRIGHAM WARD.

AMEER WARNS
GREAT BRITAIN.

Lahore, Punjab, April 17.—That Great Britain's attitude towards Afghanistan in connection with Russian designs on Herat does not meet with approval at Kabul (the capital of Afghanistan), is proved by an autograph letter published with the Ameer's consent, in which, after referring to the various rumors, he adds:

"Now, when Afghanistan is overwhelmed on all sides, the British government does not seem to take any interest but to enjoy the fruits of a disinterested reserve. Whenever I have suggested to check Russian aggression, I have had no response from the government of India, except the suggestion that Afghanistan might consent to the construction of railways and telegraphs. This is impossible, as the Afghans consider such a step would mean their ruin. Notwithstanding all these troubles, I have proved for the past twenty-one years the firm ally of Great Britain. But now, at the last moment, I must inform my powerful ally, the government of India, that the present is the time for deeds and not for talk."

Queen at Donnybrook.

Dublin, April 17.—After her morning drive today Queen Victoria received in audience the daughter of Sergeant Major Hartigan, now at Colono, Natal, who presented her majesty with a bouquet from the wives and daughters of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Irish regiments in South Africa. The queen's afternoon drive included Donnybrook.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN PERSIA.

150 Deaths in Three Weeks—Shah Starts for Europe.

Teheran, April 17.—The Shah started from here yesterday to Europe. An outbreak of bubonic plague is reported in Javanrud district near the Turkish border. Since the disease appeared three weeks ago 150 deaths have occurred.

Decision in Favor of Democrats.

Frankfort, Ky., April 17.—In the circuit court today Judge Cantrell overruled the demurrers to the petitions filed by the Democratic minor State officers and sustained demurrers to the answers of the Republican officers. The result is in favor of the Democrats. The Republicans can appeal now by refusing to plead further or may ask leave to amend their answer which will only delay matters a few days.

GEN. MONTENEGRO GIVES UP

One of the Best of Filipino Rebel Fighters Surrenders.

Being Unable to Make His Men Stand Against Americans, He Yields.

Manila, April 17.—Gen. Montenegro, one of the insurgents' best fighters, has surrendered to Col. Smith in the mountains near Camaling in the province of Pangasinan, where, with Gen. Macabulos, he had been trying to re-organize the Filipino army. Col. Smith with five companies of the Seventeenth regiment nearly surrounded the force of Montenegro, who, discouraged by the impossibility of making his men stand against the Americans, surrendered. Macabulos

The insurgents have attacked San Jose in the province of Batangas and Santa Cruz on the lake fruitlessly.

TRANSMISSISSIPPI
CONGRESS MEETS

Attendance Larger than at Any Previous Assembling.

REPRESENTATION GENERAL.

All States West and Some East of the Mississippi There—Subjects Under Discussion.

Houston, Texas, April 17.—The Transmississippi commercial congress met here this morning in annual session, the attendance being larger than at any previous meeting, all the States and Territories west of the Mississippi and some of those east of the river being represented.

MAYOR OF HOUSTON SPEAKS.

Mr. Presley K. Ewing of Houston, in his address of welcome, said: "This congress was not of individual or political selfishness or ambition, but, in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, out of the necessity of wise co-operation, to secure equal and just laws for the West and South as well as the North and East. So created, it has magnificently moved onward in its mission until its influence is today a recognized and potential factor in the nation's progress and in the moulding of her laws. It stands sentinel on the watch-tower of this nation's commerce, extending its aegis of protection over the fertile fields of the South and Middle West, over the gold and silver and other precious ores of California and Colorado and other States and Territories of our galaxy, over Louisiana, Father of the Waters, in its channel and its wide arms of trade, over the rich and abundant forests of the South and distant West, over the far-reaching arid regions that they may change to smiling valleys and happy homes, over the territorial plantations and expanding trade, the eternal principle of self-government in the affairs of men, over the Gulf lashed ports of Texas—springs of beauty and of hope.

In the almost marvelous march of commercial progress there have arisen to confront you changed conditions, with new wants and increasing products, creating corresponding need of new manufactures and expanding trade. The arid regions may be made to blossom as a rose, the verdant forests to yield the product to mills and manufactures, the agricultural lands to increase their bushels of grain from millions to millions and their bales of cotton from thousands to millions. But great as must be the achievements what will they all, at last, avail, if it be as the truth is, that the profits will be consumed in the absence of competitive trade, and through the outlets to the sea, and if it be, as the truth is, that, to maintain in this competition under the pressure of increasing yield, the deep-water Gulf ports available for the near future are absolutely without interminable capacity to accommodate the swelling traffic.

MR. HARRISON.

Mr. George B. Harrison, of Missouri, advocated reform in the system of "consular service," and suggested a plan upon which a system could be built that would more nearly meet the demands made upon it. He urged establishment upon a permanent basis independent of politics, permanency of tenure in office, some definite and fixed plan of appointment, with a rigid examination as to qualifications of those making applications, the eradication of the fee system and the practice of appointing as consular representatives men who are engaged in other business; regulated promotions; the retention of the present method of consular reports and their publication; special training in a future established by the government, in connection with which academy there should be a national commercial museum.

75,000 MEN HEAD
THE ADVANCE.

London, April 17.—At last Roberts seems to be on the eve of making his main advance towards Pretoria. Unless all the usual reliable sources of information and all the indications smuggled past the censor are at fault, the British army within a few days will be marching northward.

After many premature and unfounded reports that have purported to tell of this move, there is naturally even in the best informed circles considerable hesitancy in settling upon the day Lord Roberts is likely to leave Bloemfontein, but there is a settled impression that it will occur either at the end of this week or the beginning of next. The long, weary wait in the Free State capital has apparently effected a much needed rehabilitation, though it is probable Lord Roberts would still further have delayed his advance had not the Boer activity forced him to put his forces in such positions that today, unless they quickly proceed northward, the strategic advantage will be lost.

MOVE IN PARALLEL COLUMNS.

The critics agree in the supposition that the advance will be made in parallel columns with a broad front west of the railroad, the third and eighth divisions sweeping northward to the extreme north-west, the entire force amounting to 75,000 men.

Exactly what part Gen. Buller will take is still a secret which no one is able to probe. From the seat of war there is significant silence.

From the Hague comes the news that the Boer delegates refuse to make public the object of their mission. They hope to be received by Queen Wilhelmina, but nothing in this direction has yet been decided upon.

BOERS AT WEPENER.

Maseru, Basutoland, Monday, April 16.—The Boers for two days past have

been displaying great activity along the Reddersburg and Rousville road. Their scouts report that the British are advancing on those plains to the relief of Wepener, and the burghers consequently are divided whether to remain or to retire. A majority of them desire to abandon the investment of Wepener, fearing a defeat, while the minority, led by Commandant Olivier, are reluctant to move as long as there is a chance to capture Col. Dalgely's garrison.

Scouts have just reported rifle firing in the direction of Thabanchu.

MARCENA CANNON IS DYING.

Was the Pioneer Photographer of Utah and Widely Known.

Marcena Cannon, the pioneer photographer of Utah, is lying ill at the home of one of his sons, and his death is hourly expected.

Mr. Cannon came to Utah in the very early days, and was the first man to take photographs here. There is scarcely a pioneer family in the State that has not among its heirlooms a Daguerrotype by Marcena Cannon, and the reproduction in the "News" recently of the first photograph taken of President Young after his arrival in Utah was the work of Mr. Cannon.

When C. R. Savage came here in 1860, he found Marcena Cannon at work, and they formed a partnership, their gallery being where Gallagher's restaurant now stands.

In a short time they moved down to Caph Floyd, where the army was located and the partnership continued until the army moved out and the photographers returned to the city and engaged in business separately.

Mr. Cannon traveled over Utah extensively and became widely known. He then went to California where he resided for a number of years.

He is getting along towards 90 years, and for a long time past has not followed any active pursuit.

Speaking of him this afternoon, Mr. Savage said: "I remember Mr. Cannon remarking once that all of his family had died from consumption and he proposed that it should not be so with him. He made the resolve and lived in the simplest manner, upon the plainest food and never indulged in anything but baco and ordering his life so as to extend its span. To this I attribute his living to the ripe old age he attained."

Mr. Cannon is the father of Marcena Cannon, the police patrol and ex-Deputy Marshal Bowman Cannon.

SNOWDEN CASE
ON TRIAL AGAIN.

Dr. Cornelius R. Snowden, the Richfield dentist, whose second trial on the charge of adultery was set for today, has had a misunderstanding with his attorneys with respect to the terms of employment. When his case was called today Attorney Lindsay Rogers, who, with Judge Potter, defended the accused at the former trial, informed the court that he had withdrawn from the case. Mr. Rogers gave no reason for his action, neither was he asked for any. Judge Norrell was aware of the fact that there were two counsels of record in the case and for that reason consented to Mr. Rogers' withdrawal. Later it developed that Judge Potter was not present in court, so a deputy sheriff was dispatched after him. An hour or so later Judge Potter entered the court room and was informed of Attorney Rogers' withdrawal.

"I supposed," said Judge Potter, "that he was understood that I, too, had withdrawn, although I never considered that I was an attorney of record in the case."

"The court so understood it," said Judge Norrell, "and will allow you to withdraw at this time. The rule of this court is that five days' notice shall be given by an attorney before the date of trial before an attorney can withdraw. I allowed Mr. Rogers to withdraw under the impression that you were still counsel for the accused. There are a number of witnesses from a distance here and the State has been put to considerable expense in bringing these people here, and under the circumstances I shall insist that either you or Attorney Rogers shall remain in the case."

Judge Potter—I hope the court does not think I have intentionally violated any rule for I—

Judge Norrell—I have not charged you with violating a rule of this court. Judge Potter—Thank you, your honor; but I would dislike to conduct the defense for the reason that I know it would be objectionable to the defendant. I don't know that I blame him. I am a stranger here and perhaps ignorant of the circumstances on that account.

Judge Norrell here adjourned court until 2 o'clock and left instructions for the sheriff to notify Attorney Rogers to be on hand at that hour.

NEW ATTORNEY OBTAINED.

This afternoon the defendant appeared in court with Attorney W. D. Lessinger. Neither Attorney Rogers nor Judge Potter were present. Attorney Lessinger informed the court after the case had been called again, that he was not prepared to proceed with the trial at this time on account of the brief notice he had had. He was aware that it would be inadvisable to proceed, but he would like a continuance for the term.

CASE GOES TO TRIAL.

County Attorney Putnam objected to a continuance, claiming that Attorney Lessinger knew something of the facts in the case, for the reason that he had conducted the defense at the preliminary hearing.

Judge Norrell sustained the objection, stating that while he always likes to accommodate the attorneys he felt that under the conditions he could not allow the case to go over.

Attorney Lessinger took an exception to the court's ruling, and at late hour this afternoon the work of empaneling a jury was being proceeded with.

FOUR BURNED TO DEATH.

Old Man and His Three Nephews Victims of Fire.

New Castle, Pa., April 17.—A large tenement house occupied by Italian and negro families near Rockport was destroyed by fire last night. David Abiate, an old man, and his three young nephews, Joseph, Pastelle and Erwin Abiate, were burned to death. Many of the other occupants escaped by jumping from the windows. The charred remains of the three victims were found in the ruins today. The cause of the fire is not known. The occupants of the tenement were stone quarry laborers.

GOVERNORS WILL
MEET TOMORROWAn Interesting Gathering of Some of the
Most Notable Men of the
Great West.Question as to the Disposition of the Arid Lands of the Western
States to be Considered, with a View to Making a Recommendation to Congress as to the Legislation Needed—Propositions that Have Been Made—Those Who Will Attend—Governors Steunenberg of Idaho and Thomas of Colorado Unable to Attend.

In all probability the governors of a number of western States will meet in conference at the Knutsford at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. Should the governors be late in arriving, the hour of meeting will be postponed until the afternoon.

The gathering will be an interesting one and will include some of the most notable figures in the West. Governor Steunenberg, Idaho's picturesque executive, will not be able to attend, but Governor Richards, of Wyo., Governor Smith, of Montana, Governor Sadler, of Colorado, possibly Governor Thomas, of Colorado, Governor Lee, of South Dakota, Poynter, of Nebraska, and possibly Governor Otero, of New Mexico, Governor Fancher, of North Dakota, Governor Murphy, of Arizona.

The Idaho executive will be represented by F. L. Oswald and J. E. Clinton, Jr. Governor Thomas, of Colorado, is still engaged in the Colusa Parrot-Anaconda mining suit at Butte, and may not be able to leave in time to attend.

THE FIRST ARRIVAL.

Governor Smith, of Montana, is the first to arrive. He came in this morning and is registered at the Knutsford. Briefly stated, the object of the conference is to reach an agreement as to the sort of legislation regarding arid lands that will be of the greatest benefit to the States directly interested. It is hoped a satisfactory solution of the whole problem will be reached by Congress.

GOV. WELLS TALKS.

Governor Wells, in speaking of tomorrow's meeting said to the "News" today: "If all the visiting governors arrive tonight or sufficiently early tomorrow morning we shall probably

GOVERNOR SMITH OF MONTANA.

Comes to Attend the Conference of Governors—Believes Quay
Will be Seated and That the Governors Will Appoint—
No Extra Session for Montana.

Gov. Robert Smith, of Montana, arrived here this morning to attend the Governors' conference tomorrow, and will remain over until Thursday night. To the "News" he said that the conference was a continuation of a rather hurried and informal discussion held in Washington some time ago on the arid land question, and he hoped to see an agreement reached and some line of action decided upon.

When the Montana senatorial mix-up was suggested, the governor smiled, and did not appear grieved over the action of the Senate committee in agreeing to recommend that the seat of Senator Clark be declared vacant.

"Governor, do you intend to call the Montana legislature together, as has been suggested, in order that a successor to Senator Clark may be elected?" was asked.

"I do not," was the positive answer. "I do not want to see the set composing the legislature of Montana ever brought together again." "Do you think that you may be called upon to make an appointment?" "That is hard to tell at this time, and, of course, can only be determined finally by the action of the Senate in the Quay case."

"Do you think Quay will be seated?" "My belief is," said the governor slowly, "my belief is that he will be. Of course, there is some strong opposition, but Senator Quay is a shrewd, well-informed man, and it seems hardly likely that one in his position would go before the Senate unless he felt sure in advance that he could win."

"Well, if he is seated, inasmuch as he does not intend to call a special session of the legislature, it will devolve upon you to make an appointment."

"Of course, that would follow."

"What do you think of the proposition of a governor appointing a senator?" "I am opposed to it. I think it is wrong in principle. Of course, there is another reason—it puts a governor in a very unenviable position to be compelled to select one man to represent a state but of a number all equally well qualified."

"There is a suggestion in the press dispatches this morning that James A. Murray, of Butte, is to be appointed," suggested the reporter, but the governor only smiled and allowed the opportunity to declare himself to pass.

Governor Smith is a man of strong character and is very popular in Montana. He had a very unpleasant experience a short time ago, when Hurst, the murderer, was executed. The relatives of the condemned man, backed by hundreds of people all over the State, besieged the governor with petitions for clemency, and made an effort to show that the man was innocent. So closely did they pursue him that the day before the execution the governor left Helena and went down to Butte. The hanging took place at an early hour in the morning, and just when the criticism of the interested ones against the governor for permitting an "innocent" man to be hanged was at its height, out came the newspapers with the full confession of the murderer.

VICTIM OF PNEUMONIA.

Charles Cooper a Veteran of the Black Hawk War Passes Away.

Charles Cooper of the Seventeenth ward died this morning at 6:30 o'clock of pneumonia. He was an old resident of Salt Lake City, having come here in the fall of 1861, from England his native home, where he was born in the year 1822, at Wirksworth, Derbyshire. Before he came to Utah he was sent by the authorities of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, of which he was a member, to Genoa, Nebraska, to provide a stopping place for the Saints who were emigrating to Utah. Charles Cooper was a plasterer by trade, and worked on the Tabernacle, Assembly Hall and many other buildings in this city. He was a veteran of the Black Hawk war in which he exhibited that courage and daring for which he was noted. He is survived by four children, three daughters and a son, who mourn his loss deeply as he was a tender and affectionate father. He was not one who made a great flourish in life, he was content to walk in humble paths, but he was an honest, upright man, respected by all who knew him. The funeral services will be held at the Seventeenth ward meeting house on Thursday next at 12 o'clock

hold a morning session, beginning at 11 o'clock. If not, then out first meeting will be held in the afternoon.

SEVERAL PLANS PROPOSED.

"The only question which we are to consider is that of the disposition of the arid lands of the western States. As a matter of course, how there are several proposed plans for dealing with this question, but none of them suit the States most concerned in the matter. One proposition is for the government to lease these lands and apply the proceeds to the construction of water storage reservoirs for the redemption of the wastes. Another plan is for the government to cede all these arid lands to the States in which they are located and require the State officials shall lease them and devote to their reclamation the revenues thus obtained. In fact, nearly everybody who has proposed legislation upon the subject has had a different plan from that of every other man. Our object is to simply agree among ourselves as to some plan which we may jointly suggest or promote as legislation for the most advantageous disposition of arid lands."

GOV. STEUNENBERG'S VIEW.

"Governor Steunenberg I know to be in favor of allowing the matter to rest in statu quo, and I believe there are others who desire no legislation whatever upon the question. When the governors of arid land states met in Washington a short time ago there appeared to be rather a disposition to snub them and to ignore any recommendation which they may make with reference to the question, the fact that at some time the proposition will be legislated upon is what brings the governor's here tomorrow. Even if a majority of them are opposed to legislation they will decide upon some united recommendations in the event that laws governing these lands must inevitably be passed."

"For the present all national legislation upon the subject has been held up, but I do not think this action is out of respect to our opinions."

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"What do you think of the proposition of a governor appointing a senator?" "I am opposed to it. I think it is wrong in principle. Of course, there is another reason—it puts a governor in a very unenviable position to be compelled to select one man to represent a state but of a number all equally well qualified."

"There is a suggestion in the press dispatches this morning that James A. Murray, of Butte, is to be appointed," suggested the reporter, but the governor only smiled and allowed the opportunity to declare himself to pass.

Governor Smith is a man of strong character and is very popular in Montana. He had a very unpleasant experience a short time ago, when Hurst, the murderer, was executed. The relatives of the condemned man, backed by hundreds of people all over the State, besieged the governor with petitions for clemency, and made an effort to show that the man was innocent. So closely did they pursue him that the day before the execution the governor left Helena and went down to Butte. The hanging took place at an early hour in the morning, and just when the criticism of the interested ones against the governor for permitting an "innocent" man to be hanged was at its height, out came the newspapers with the full confession of the murderer.

VICTIM OF PNEUMONIA.

Charles Cooper a Veteran of the Black Hawk War Passes Away.

Charles Cooper of the Seventeenth ward died this